

# Useful Phrases for Spoken Latin

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## **What is this? (READ ME)**

A living, collaborative document to help those who already know Latin but want to begin to speak it. Living means it's constantly changing & being updated or amended, so I don't recommend printing it. Collaborative means you can help too, or ask for things you want! Since this is a

living and collaborative document, that means it's **not a scholarly source**. Use with caution. For that reason, among others, **this is not a resource for your students**. Too many options & grammar notes here. Make a copy & cull it for what your students need in the short term. This list is also **not exhaustive**, nor is it meant to be. See the links [below](#) for that.

## How can I help?

Add what you think is missing, or look at the requests and add what you can, or request things you find you need when you're trying to speak Latin.

Seek out citations from the PHI database or grammar handbooks or later Latin texts or Morgan, and link them parenthetically, e.g. ([Phi](#)).

Fix existing entries for formatting, accuracy, etc. Maybe work on the macrons (*āēōīū*) because some of us (ahem, Ellie) don't tend to do them as we go.

**Don't put every Latin phrase you know in here.** The longer this document gets, the less manageable it is. The goal is to include phrases which are useful many times a day in different situations & conversations. e.g. *itaque*, useful a lot. *cēnāre*, nope. Less useful stuff will be put in the Appendix sections at the bottom.

## Formatting Norms

Use macrons. Write from the first person POV. Put Latin in *italic*; English primary meanings in **bold**; notes in regular text. Grammar notes next to the Latin should not be italicized (see "+ abl" below). Use a slash "/" to separate interchangeable words. If the slash is between words, I'll often put spaces around / on either side of it for formatting reasons. Use parentheses to indicate optional elements. For translations, aim for English idiom, not literal translation. If you need a stand-in word, use X or an form of *aliquis*. Put a period at the end of each entry.

e.g. *careō* + abl: **I need/want** because I don't have it, but the need isn't urgent. e.g. I need a doctor, but I'm not bleeding out--I just want my annual physical. Also **go without**; **abstain from**: *carne careō* because I'm vegetarian. cf. *egeō*.

Please keep additions in school friendly language ;)

If you didn't learn it from a really good Latin speaker or read it in a published book or a real Latin author (from any period), **don't add it**. When in doubt, cite or ask for help.

## REQUESTS: what do you need to say?

- How do you say "over the summer" (as in "over the summer I went sailing."); is it just "per aestatem"?
- What is the best way to say "favorite"? What I have heard people say at Rusticatio and other places is *praeoptatus* -a -um, which seems to mean "preferred"

- How do I say “Thank you for coming!” Right now I’ve been going “gratias tibi ago quia venisti” which is so inelegant it hurts. love, Ellie.
  - Latin often seems to comment on the graciousness of the act, rather than directly expressing thanks. Erasmus has lots of ‘Gratum mihi fecisti quod...’ so you could say something like ‘Gratum mihi fecisti quod aderas’, ‘benigne fecisti quod venisti’ aut sim.
  - Bill Linney here - In the Posselios exercises, he gives some Greek greeting, and the Latin translation of it uses indirect speech, something like “Gaudeo te advenisse” I’m glad you arrived. It’s not ancient, but I just thought I would throw it in there :) So maybe you could say “gratias tibi ago te advenisse”
- Has anyone seen a Classical or Late Latin example of someone saying something akin to “I’d like to introduce you to...” or a word/phrase for “Pleased to meet you”? I am aware of more modern renditions of these, but I’m having difficulties finding examples from antiquity.
  - Off the top of my head I might try ‘velim cognoscas X/ [per]gratum est mihi te cognoscere’ Haven’t yet found any antique examples though. What have you been using?
    - For “I’d like to introduce you to....” I use something similar: “Velim te convenire...”. It is a modernism and thus may be a bit literal, but works well enough. With common expressions like this though I’m always curious if there is something more traditional that might also be more colloquial in nature.
    - The closest I’ve found for “pleased to meet you” from older sources is “Volup est te convenisse.” from Plautus, though technically he is saying something closer to “pleased to see you” since it is someone he already knows. I use that (or just “Volup est.”).
- How do you say “You’re fired!” For a student job as “the boss.” :)
  - ‘Mitto te’, ni fallor, or ‘missum te facio’
- How do you say “To flush a toilet”? Toilet seems to be lasanum, but I’m not sure how to render “to flush”
- “If that!” as a response. Such as: “Only 20 people are coming, right?” “If that!”

## I. Useful all the time

- *itane?* or *ain’?*: no way, **really? is that so?**
- *sī / ut vēra dicam* or *rēapsē*: **really, actually**. *rēapsē* = *rē ipsā*, and is an older word used no later than Cicero.
- *rē vērā*: **in fact** (esp. as compared to a false alternative), truly ([Phi](#)). Often used by Latin speakers for **really** as in **honestly, believe me** in the English casual sense, but see above for alternatives.
- *fieri potest*: **it can be done, it’s possible**
- *meā interest*: it’s **interesting** to me (Yes, really, *meā*. Idiom.).
- *(meā) nōn rēfert*: **it doesn’t matter** (to me) (Yes, really, *meā*. Idiom.).
- *teneō*: **I get (it)**.
- *aliquem certiōrem facere*: **to let someone know**, to tell someone.
- *omnīnō*: **completely, totally, altogether**. Extra fun with *nolō*, *nesciō*, etc.
- *magnī momentī (nōn) est.*: **it’s (not) important**. Note genitive. Can change to *maximī momentī* etc. depending on degree.

- *itaque*: **anyway, and so.**
- *utique*: **anyway, in any case.**
- *quidquid*: **whatever.** Good “eject button” option for when you’ve gotten yourself into a sentence you can’t find your way out of. Not a real interjection, but a safe and intelligible way to say “annnnnnnd I can’t finish this.”
- *ita porrō*: **and so on** in the same manner ([Phi](#)). Sometimes used after *et* the way we use “etc., etc.,” in English, but not classically attested thus.
- *cāsū*: **by chance**, coincidentally, accidentally.
- *consultō*: **on purpose**, as planned.
- *aliter* / *alioquin*: **otherwise.**

## II. When you need help

- *quid?*: **what?** Obviously y’all know this, but really: use it. It’s fine. Just say it whenever you’re confused.
- *aliquid rogāre velim* / *rogandum mihi est*: **I have a question.**
  - n.b. *rogatiōnem* / *quaestiōnem habēre* is a barbarism.
- *iterum*: **again**
- *lentius*: **slower!**
- *nōn intellegō* / *nōn patet*: **I don’t understand.**
- *quid sibi X vult?* / *quid significat X?*: **what does X mean?**
- *quō verbō X dīcitur?*: **how do you say X?** You’ll also hear *quōmodo dīcitur?* which is technically a modernism.

## III. Qualifiers (super useful)

- *tantum*: **only**, adverbially.
- *ut opīnor* / *ut crēdō* / *ut mihi vidētur* / *meā sententiā*: for when you want to express an **opinion** but didn’t expect to be in indirect statement. Shove these into an indicative sentence wherever and you’re good to go!
- *ut ita dīcam*: **so to speak**, which is useful for when you’re using a modernism. Verbal scare quotes.
- *nisi fallor* / *nī fallor*: **unless I’m mistaken, if I’m right**, iirc, afaik.
- *saltem*: **at least**
- *ferē*: **pretty much, approximately.**
- *plērumquē*: **generally**
- *scīlicet* / *quippe*: **obviously.** Sarcastic sense.
- *sine dubiō*: **doubtless**, without a doubt.
- *plūs minusve*: **more or less** ([Phi](#)).
- *dumtaxat*: **exactly**, no more and no less.
- *quidem*: a sort of concessive, mid-sentence ..., **yes**, ... (see number 3 [here](#)).
- *equidem*: most often with first person *ego equidem* or *mē equidem*, **I at least, for me anyway.**
- *vērissimile est* + O.O.: **probably**, lit. it’s likely that...

## IV. Agreement / Disagreement / Opinions

- *certē* / *ita* / *sīc* / *etiam*: **yes.** Classically speaking it’s better to just answer with the verb, e.g. q: “*ēsuriīs?*” “are you hungry?” a: “*ēsuriō.*” “I am hungry.” but you’ll hear these a lot.

- *et ego / etiam ego / ego quoque*: **me too**. Note that *etiam* precedes the pronoun whereas *quoque* is postpositive.
- *neque ego*: **me neither**.
- *(tēcum) cōsentiō / tēcum stō*: **I agree (with you)**.
- *assentiō tibi*: **I'm inclined to agree, I tend to agree with you**.
- *dissentiō tēcum / ā tē / tibi*: **I disagree with you**.
- *haud / nōn (meā) refert*: **it doesn't matter (to me)**. (Yes, really, *meā*. Idiom.)
- *nīl / nihil morātur*: **it doesn't matter**.
- *flocci nōn faciō*: **I don't care at all. I don't give a** (insert expletive of your choice here).
- *quidni?*: **why not? sure!** ([Phi](#))
- *cōnstat*: **no duh; everyone knows that**.
- *quidquid*: **whatever**.
- *magnī momentī (nōn) est.*: **it's (not) important**.
- *fiat / estō / licet / placet*: **okay**.
- *nīl / nihil est*: **no problem**.

## V. Basic manners, greetings, etc.

- *quaesō / rogō / amābō tē / sī mē amās*: **please**.
- *sīs*: **if you would, please**. Syncopated form of *sī vīs*.
- **whenever you need to ask someone to do something**: the imperative is an option, but you can also use hortatory/jussive subjunctives and indirect commands to be a bit more polite.
- *ignōsce mihi*: **excuse me, pardon me, I'm sorry**, for an offense.
- *mē paenitet*: **I'm sorry**, for regret of an event or for sympathy, especially when the thing regretted is the speaker's fault.
- *doleō*: **I'm sorry that happened**. If you want to specify the thing you're sorry happened, use acc, O.O., *abl*, *dē*, or *ex*.
- *salvē*: **hello**, or after a sneeze, **bless you!**
- *(h)avē*: **hello, good afternoon, good morning** (higher register than *salvē*).
- *valē!*: **goodbye**.
- *in proximum*: **see you soon/later!**
- *in crāstinum*: **see you tomorrow!**
- *ut valēs? / quōmodo tē habēs?*: **how are you?**
- *quid agis? / quid agitur? / quid fit?*: **what's happening? or what are you doing?** Often used among Latin speakers as another way to say **how are you?**
- *bene valeō / bene mē habeō / rēctē agō / prosperē agō*: **I'm fine, good** etc.
  - n.b. *bene agō* is **I act rightly / justly**
  - *bene agō cum aliquō* is **I treat so-and-so well**.
- *male mē habeō*: **I'm not well / lousy**.
  - n.b. *male agō* is **I act wrongly/unjustly**
  - *male agō cum aliquō* is **I treat so-and-so badly**.
- *sūsque dēque ferō / habeō*: **I'm indifferent to that**, I don't really care, I could go either way on that; that doesn't really bother me.

- *sat bene valeō / sat bene mē habeō*: **I'm okay.**
- *mediōcriter valeō / mē habeō*: **I'm so-so.**
- *grātiās (tibi) agō*: **Thank you!** Add *maximās, plūrimās, sescentās*, etc. as needed.
- *libenter*: **you're welcome.**
- *benignē*: **thank you.** Used among some Latin speakers for **no, thank you.** n.b. *benignē* is also used for plain old “thank you [for what you've already done].” (vid. L&S II.B.1.c.) The idea is “whatever you just did or said or offered, it was nice of you to do or say or offer.” Closest English equivalent in use these days is “Wow, that's really nice of you.”
- *Volup est te convēnisse / (per)grātum est mihi tē convenīre*: **pleased to meet you.**
- *mihi sēcēdendum est*: **I'm off to powder my nose.** i.e., a polite way to say you're heading to the *sella pertūsa* (**toilet**). Accordingly, *X haeret sēcēssū*: **X is powdering their nose.** My favorite word for **bathroom** is *locus sēcētus*, although you'll hear *lātrīna* (wash room) or *balnea* (room with bath). Never *thermae*.

## VI. Needs, Necessities, & Obligations

- *-ndum est mihi*: **I need to / it's time for me to...**
- *necesse est mihi / necesse habeō*: **I need**, in a really desperate or indispensable way.
- *opus est mihi* + abl or infinitive: **I need; I could use a...** in a non-life threatening context; e.g. “*opus est mihi edere Cheetōs*.”
- *careō* + abl: **I need / want** because I don't have it, but the need isn't urgent. e.g. “I need a doctor, but I'm not bleeding out--I just want my annual physical.”. Also “go without; **abstain from**”: *carne careō* because I'm vegetarian. cf. *egeō*.
- *egeō* + abl: **I need / want**, e.g. “I need insulin but I am completely out of it, oh no.” *egeō* is emotional and subjective; *careo* is descriptive and objective. e.g. *egeō* vitamins because I am vitamin deficient. The vegetarian *carne caret sed lardō eget*.
- *debeō* + inf: **I have to / must / should / ought.** Tied to *officium* and moral obligation/responsibility to do certain things. e.g., I should (*debeo*) pick up my little sister from daycare, or, it's my dad's birthday. I should (*debeo*) really call him.
- *mē oportet*: **I ought.** Tied to *negotium* and what should logically happen or what makes sense. e.g., a student should (*oportet*) do her homework, or a car should (*oportet*) receive an oil change about every three thousand miles.

## VII. Feelings & Opinions

- *ut opīnor / ut mihi vidētur / meā sentiētiā*: for when you didn't expect to be in indirect statement but want to express an **opinion**. Shove these into an indicative sentence wherever and you're good to go!
- *mihi (nōn / haud) placet*: **I (don't) like it.**
- *mihi displicet*: **I don't like it.**
- *mē eius taedet*: **I'm sick and tired of it.**
- *mē eius pudet*: **I'm really embarrassed** about it; I'm ashamed of it.
- *mē eius piget*: **I'm really annoyed** (and wish it were otherwise) about it.
- *quidquid*: **whatever.**
- *magnī momentī (nōn) est.*: **it's (not) important.**
- *quidni?*: **why not? sure!** ([Phi](#))

- *nihil moror*: **I don't really care.**
- *X studium meum excitat*: **X interests me**, X fires up my nerd engines.
- *X studiō flāgrō*: **I'm really into / obsessed with X** (gen).
- *hoc mihi iūcundum est*: **I enjoy it**, it's something I do for fun.

## VIII. Relative Time

- *veniēns*: **next, upcoming**. e.g. *annō veniente sine librō docēbō*. Next year I will teach without a book.
- *proximus*: **nearest** in any direction. Context, including tense, determines whether it means **next** or **most recent**.
- \_\_\_\_ *ineunte/exeunte*: **at the beginning/end of \_\_\_\_**. e.g. *aestāte ineunte*: **at the beginning of the summer**. *mēnse Augustō exeunte*: **in late August**.
- *praeteritus*: **past, last**. e.g. *annō praeteritō sine librō docuī*. Last year I taught without a book. n.b. *praeteritus* can refer to any past time or year,
- *X peractus*: **when X was over, just after X**. e.g. *mēnse Iūliō peractō* is **when July had ended**, not “last July”; *colloquiō peractō* is **after the conversation**, not “during the previous conversation.”
- *hodiernus*, -a, -um: **today's**. Attach to *nocte* or *māne* or similar to say **tonight** or **this morning**, respectively. Forms of *hic* work too. As does *hodiē māne*, *hodiē nocte*.
- *crāstinus*, -a, -um: **tomorrow's**. Attach to *nocte* or *māne* or similar to say “**tomorrow night** or **tomorrow morning** etc.
- *hesternus*, -a-, um: **yesterday's**. Attach to *nocte* or *māne* or similar to say **last night** or **yesterday morning** etc.
- *nudius tertius*: **the day before yesterday**. literally *nunc diēs est tertius/etc.* accordingly, *nudius quartus* = **the day before the day before yesterday**, etc. Remember, Romans count inclusively.
- *perendiē*: day after tomorrow
- *diēs quartus post...*: lit. the fourth day after... = **day after the day after tomorrow**. Remember, Romans count inclusively.
- (in) *hīs X diēbus*: **in X days**, i.e., from now. *hīs paucīs diēbus* = **in a few days**. Use with future tense. “In a few days I'm going back to school.”
- *post X diēbus*: **after X days**. Use with past tenses. “After a few days I left.”
- **something that's been going on for a while and is still going on** should be in the present tense in Latin, even though it's perfect in English e.g. I have been waiting for six hours = *nunc sex hōrās exspectō*.
- *soleō* + O.O.: **I usually, typically**.
- *prō tempore*: **temporarily, for now**, for the time being

## IX. All About Time

- *septimāna*, -ae / *hebdomas*, -adis (f): **week**.
- *diēs*, *diēi*: **day**, obviously, but n.b. it's masculine usually and feminine when it's a special day, like my birthday or Christmas.
- *hōra*, -ae: **hour**
- *minūtum*, -ī: **minute**. Occasionally also seen as a first declension ( i.e. *minūta*, -ae), but more common usage over the past centuries (at least as far back as Bede) has been to



treat this word as a neuter (probably originating as a substantive adjective for “spatium” or “tempus”).

- *secunda* / *mōmentum*: **second**. Comes from the idea that it is the “second” hand on the clock and “second” division of 60.
- *māne*: **morning**, both as an indeclinable noun and an adverb.
- *bene māne* / *multō māne*: very **early morning**.
- *merīdiēs* (-ē), *m*: **midday, noon**.
- *ante* / *post merīdiem*: **before noon** / **afternoon**
- *vesper* (-is), *m*: **evening**
- *nox* (*noctis*), *f*: **night**
- *media nox*: **midnight**
- *modo*: **just, right now**. e.g. *modo pēnsum perfēci*. I just finished my homework.
- *nōnnumquam*: **sometimes**, occasionally.
- *aliquandō*: **at some point**, at some unknown time.
- *saepe*: **often**. *saepius*: **more often, quite often**. *saepissimē*: **usually, frequently**.
- *rārē* / *rārō*: **rarely**
- *iam*: + past = **already**, + present = **now**, + future = **ASAP, immediately**.
- *abhinc*: **ago** or **from now**, depending on whether you’re talking about the past or the future.
- *adhūc*: **still, even now**.
- *Quota hōra est?* / *Quot hōrae sunt?*: **What time is it?** The first option is the most common used by modern speakers but both forms are attested classically.
- *X hōra est.*: **It is X o’clock**.
  - Use [ordinal numbers](#) + *hōra* for the hour.
    - a) e.g.: *prīma* / *secunda* / *tertia hōra* etc.: **one / two / three o’ clock, 1/2/3:00** etc.
    - *antemerīdiāna* / *postmerīdiāna*: **A.M. / P.M.** can also be added for further clarification. (Romans would have measured from dawn, but in the U.S. we tend to use the standard twelve-hour clock system.)
- *Est X hōra et XX minūta* or *XX minūta post/ante X hōram*. **It is X:XX**.
  - Minutes are expressed in multiple ways.
    - a) Simple numbers.
      - (1) E.g. *septendecim minūta*: **17 minutes**
    - b) Fractions of 12th’s of an hour or five minute intervals (see [here](#) for full list). While any can be used, the most common in modern speech are:
      - (1) *quadrāns* (-āntis) = **15 minutes** (4/12 of an hour)
      - (2) *dōdrans* (-antis) = **45 minutes** (8/12 of an hour)
      - (3) *sēmihōra* (ae) / *dīmidia* (ae) = **30 minutes** (6/12 of an hour)
    - c) General fractions of an hour (rarely used in modern speech and more common in antiquity):
      - (1) E.g. *bis quinta pars hōrae* = **24 minutes** (2/5 of an hour)
  - Examples:



- a) *Est septima hōra et quadrāns / septima hōra et quīndecim minūta / quadrāns post septimam hōram/ quīndecim minūta post septimam hōram: It is 7:15.*
- b) *Est septima hōra et dōdrans / septima hōra et quadrāgintā quinta minūta / quadrāns ante octāvam horam/ quīndecim minūta ante octāvam hōram: It is 7:45.*

## X. Some things you might hear from experienced speakers

- *versor*: some speakers use *versor* rather than *sum* or *habitō* for expressing one's location in a place over some period of time. e.g., I've lived (*versor*) in this town for ten years, or I spent (*versātus/a sum*) two weeks in California this summer.
- **elision**: pretty often if you're with experienced Latin speakers you will hear elision according to the same rules as in poetry, e.g. *mē equidem* becomes *mēquidem*, or *necesse est* becomes *necessest*. This is also common with neuter impersonal passive periphrastics: *mihi discēdendum*'st instead of *mihi discēdendum est*.
- **syncopated perfects**: Certain speakers are also fond of **syncopated perfects**, e.g. *rogāvisti* becomes *rogāstī*. (Nerdfact: many syncopated forms are actually way more common than the expanded alternative.)
- *hāc dē causā, quibus in rēbus, etc.*: **preposition sandwiches**, as I like to think of them, seem to happen a lot more in spoken Latin than we are taught to expect from textbooks.
- *vīn'*: **do you want (to)?** syncopated form of *vīsne*? They are probably not just muttering *vinum* under their breath, although it's possible.
- *vidēn'*: **do you see?** Syncopated form of *videsne*. ([Phi](#))
- *pergō, pergere, perrexī, perrectum*: to **proceed, continue**. You'll often hear *perge*, *quaesō* for **please go on**, after an interruption for example.

## XI. Other resources for spoken Latin

The single best thing you can do to improve your spoken Latin is read a lot of Latin: more info [here](#) and [here](#). You can find a bunch of relatively easy Latin to read & listen to [here](#). But here are some reference works to help you out anyway!

- [The Morgan-Owens Lexicon](#): expressions for various modern (or more modern than Cicero anyway) things, excellently sourced.
- [SALVI's resource page](#): especially [this page](#) by John Kuhner.
- [Computer terms](#): just what it sounds like.
- [Vocabula Picta](#) by Anna Andresian: words for all your daily modern life needs. Check against Morgan, though. The eBook is only \$5 and it's all in Latin with pictures! **n.b. Do not share this around. It is a *paid* resource that Anna worked really hard on. She already does a lot for us with [magistrula.com](#) being free, so please respect her copyright.**
- [First Thousand Words in Latin](#) by Heather Amery (**2014 edition only!**): The 2014 edition was heavily amended by Patrick Owens of Morgan-Owens Lexicon fame. Do not get the earlier edition!
- *Vita Nostra* by Stephan Berard ([contact here for a copy](#))

- [Guide to Latin Conversation](#) by Stephen Wilby (1892) (PDF)
- [Latin Phrase-Book](#) by Carl Meissner, trans. Henry William Auden ([PDF here](#))
- [Colloquia Familiaria](#) by Erasmus (1664) ([selections](#) therefrom by Jennifer Nelson)
- [Conversational Latin for Oral Proficiency](#) by John Traupman (n.b. this gets mixed reviews from serious Latinists) (but it also has an audio option so that's nice)

## XII. Where can I speak Latin with humans?

- [Latin Google Hangouts](#): weekly chitchat on webcam. **(ONLINE OPTION)**
- Also, just find a buddy and Skype or Hangout or Facetime with them in Latin.
- [The Paideia Institute](#): offers Telepaideia online courses, including specifically in Spoken Latin, which are a great option for those who can't travel or want to brush up during the school year. **(ONLINE OPTION)**
- **Recurring regional events lasting less than a day**: If you don't know the contact person or there isn't a link, find them via [Latin for Acquisition](#) on FB.
  - [Boston Active Latin / Clipeus](#): biweekly meetups in Boston. Contact Abbi Holt.
  - Amherst, MA Latin meetups: contact T.J. Howell.
  - [New York City Latin meetups](#): Weekly meetups with opportunities for both reading and speaking at different levels of proficiency.
  - North/Central NJ Latin meetups: these JUST started. Contact Kelsie Toy or Jamie Lawrence. Calendar of meetings [here](#).
  - Cincinnati Latin meetups:
  - Nova Roma CT meetups
  - [Boreoccidentales](#): Pacific Northwest
  - Erie Active Latin: I'm not sure if these happen regularly or what. Contact Chris Buczek.
  - At regional Classics conferences there's usually a *mensa Latina* where you can speak Latin while you eat lunch. If there isn't, organize one.
- **Annual immersion events**
  - [SALVI](#): Organization holding various annual week-long and two-day events. West Virginia, sometimes California, & other locations.
  - [The Paideia Institute](#): Events in NYC, Italy, Greece, & elsewhere, mostly for adults but also for middle & high schoolers. Also see above for online option.
  - [Conventiculum Bostoniense](#): annual summer immersion event in Salem, MA.
  - [Conventiculum Dickinsoniense](#): Annual summer immersion event in Carlisle, PA.
  - [Conventiculum Lexintoniense](#): Annual summer immersion event in Lexington, KY.

## XIII. Appendix: Transitional phrases

- *ut opīnor / ut credō / ut mihi vidētur / meā sententiā*: for when you want to express an **opinion** but didn't expect to be in indirect statement.
- *ut vērissimile est*: **which is / as is likely**
- *quod superest*: **further, furthermore, as for the rest,**
- *quod ad X attinet*: **as far as X is concerned, as far as X goes**
- *adde quod* + indic.: **plus the fact that..., there's also the fact that...**
- *accēdit quod*: **there's also the fact that...**

- *accēdit ut* + indic.: **it so happens that..., besides, ...**
- *praeteribō X*: **Not to mention X** (acc.) / I won't even mention X / I'm not even gonna talk about X (acc.). ([Phi](#))
- *quae cum ita sint*: **since it's like that, and so**
- *quod maius est*: **what's more/beyond that/on top of that...** ([Phi](#))
- *ut dictūrus/a eram*: **as I was saying...** ([Phi](#) and more [Phi](#))
- *itaque*: **anyway, and so.**

#### XIV. Appendix: Numbers

- *pars dimidia*: **half**. For other fractions, see [here](#).
- [See here for all forms](#).
- *quot?*: **how many?** answered with cardinal number adjectives: *unus, duo, tres...*
- *quotus/a/um?*: **how manyth?** i.e. "where in the sequence does it fall?" answered with ordinal number adjectives: *primus, secundus, tertius...*
  - cf. *quota hōra est?* **what time is it?**
- *quotenī/ae/a?*: **how many each?** answered with distributive number adjectives, always plural: *singulī, binī, ternī...*
- *quotiēns / quotiēs?*: **how many times?** answered with numeral adverbs: *semel, bis, ter...*

#### XV. Appendix: Directions & location

- **With motion:**
  - *dextrōrsum*: **right**
  - *sinistrōrsum*: **left**
  - *prorsus*: **forward**
  - *retrōrsum / rursus*: **backward**
  - *sursum*: **upward**
  - *deorsum*: **down**
  - *ā tergō*: **from behind**
  - *ā fronte*: **from the front**
- **Location/Position:**
  - *ad sinistram*: **on the left**
  - *ad dextram*: **on the right**
  - *ante*: **in front**
  - *post*: **behind**
  - *suprā*: **above**, upstairs.
  - *infrā*: **below**, downstairs.
  - *iacet / situs -a -um est*: lies, **is located**. Fixed points of interest only. Used in this sense for geographical landmarks and buildings, not people.
- *pars, partis* (f.): **part, area**, region, section, direction... use with forms of *haec* and *illa* & the below adjectives to describe space, e.g. *hāc in parte* or *in posteriōre parte*.
- **Cardinal directions:**
  - *septentriōnālis, septentriōnāle*: **north**
  - *meridiōnālis, meridiōnāle*: **south**
  - *orientālis, orientāle* or *sōl oriēns*: **east**

- *occidentālis, occidentāle* or *sōlis occāsus*: **west**
- **Relative space:**
  - *superior*: **upper**
  - *inferior*: **lower**
  - *anterior*: closer to the **front**
  - *posterior*: **farther**, closer to the **back**
  - *summus, -a, -um*: **highest, uppermost**
  - *infimus, -a, -um / imus, -a, -um*: **lowest**
  - *proximus -a -um*: **closest**
  - *distat X milibus passuum*: **it's X miles away** (3rd person only in this sense).

## XVI. Appendix: Exclamations and mild oaths

- *ēcastor!* (mostly women) *edepol!* (mostly men): **Jeez! Boy!**
- *dī magnī! / dī bonī! / dī immortalēs!*: **Gosh! Lord! OMG!**
- *Dī ita X-aliquem ament!* **Bless X's heart!**
- *mehercules! / mehercle!*: **I swear! So help me!** lit., by Hercules.
- *babae! / papae!*: **Wow!**
- *heus!*: **Hey! Yoo-hoo!**
- *malum!*: **Darn! Bother!** as Winnie the Pooh says.
- *prō(h) (dolor)!*: **That's a shame! What a pity!**
- *fufae!*: **ugh! yuck! eww!**
- *ain'?*: from *aisne?*, sort of **really?!** or **did you just say what I think you just said?**
- *macte! / mīrābile!*: **awesome! cool!** n.b. among some Latin speakers, *mīrābile* is used to mark when someone's gotten themselves into a sentence they can't get out of or said something totally incorrectly.
- For a scholarly look at Latin interjections, see [here](#).

## XVII. Appendix: Weather Terms

- *Quāle caelum est?*: **What's the weather like?**
- *aestuat, calidum est, est calor, sunt calōrēs*: **it's hot** (temperature, not spicy)
- *aestuō*: **I'm hot (I feel hot)**
- *alget, frigidum est, est frīgus*: **it's cold**
- *algeō*: **I'm cold**
- *tepidum est*: **it's warm**
- *clārum est, sūdum est*: **it's clear, it's bright**
- *serēnum est*: **it's calm**
- *sōl lūcet, sōl splendet*: **the sun is shining, it's sunny**
- *nūbilōsum est*: **it's cloudy**
- *caelum nūbibus obdūcitur*: **it's really cloudy, overcast** (This is a very fancy way to say it.)
- *aēr est crassus*: **it's humid; the air is humid**
- *aēr est aridus*: **it's dry; the air is dry**
- *tempestās coōritur*: **a storm is coming, a storm is arising**
- *pluit*: **it's raining**
- *fulgurat*: **it's thundering**

- *grandinat*: **it's hailing**
- *ningit*: **it's snowing**

## XVIII. Appendix: Miscellaneous

- *meridiō, -āre, -āvī, ātum*: to **take a nap**
- *cubitum eō*: to **go to bed** ([Phi](#))
- *ientō (1)*: to **have breakfast**
- *prandeō -dēre -dī -sum*: to **have lunch**
- *cēnō (1)*: to **have dinner**
- *occurrō* + dat.: to **meet someone** by chance or for the first time
- *conveniō* + acc.: to **meet someone** by design
- *tantum per iocum*: **just kidding!** jk.
- *prōferō / dēferō*: to **put off, procrastinate**. e.g. Let's take a rain check on dinner, or, Put off your work and come see a movie instead. ([Phi](#))
- *memoriā deceptus/a sum* OR *memoria mē fefellit*: **I remembered wrong**.
- *restāre*: to **be left over**, to remain (n.b. *manere* is to **remain** but in the sense of **stay**.)
- *mēcum in mente volvere*: to **think over**

## XIX. Appendix: A Partial List of Credits

- **caveat: The following people have not endorsed the whole document** nor necessarily even looked at it. Changes may have been made to things they already fixed. **Errors belong to no one except maybe Ellie Arnold**, whose fault it is that there's anonymous editing at all.
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